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no mistake; we have cut our prices low in order to "light" nature's price, and give you the profits as large as light makes possible. We are determined to make your purchase a large profit on small sale. We were formed to do so.

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Miscellaneous.
RECTANGLE MAKERS.—OSBORN and HUNTER.

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V drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, four bed kitchen, laundry, bath, gas, balcony, &c.; reduced rent.

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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. H. Taylor, said that the question of the quadruplication of a portion of the line between Liverpool and Bayswater was now receiving consideration, and a survey was being made.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Toulson, said that the traffic manager had stated that trucks loaded at Katoona on one day were delivered at Darling Harbour the next morning, and he was not aware of any delay in the delivery of goods to the wharves.

Mr. GARRETT, in reply to Mr. Taylor, for Mr. Hurley, gave some information regarding the payment for Crown land at the corner of Pitt and Bridge streets. Mr. Hurley had, on the 10th June, asked the Minister whether the payment of the 10th June, which the Minister had received from the land from the time the Crown took possession, under a writ of intrusion issued 23rd December, 1802.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Garland, said that it was quite impossible for the Government of the colony to obtain information without considerable delay, as to the disposal of the £55,000 advanced for the extension of the railway from New Castle to the sea. The best information he could obtain was that the number of Europeans in the colony was 10,000, and that the number of Europeans in the colony was 10,000.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Frank Farnell, said that he had received the new dock at Cretoria Island would be finished in time to be opened on the day of the celebration of the centenary of the colony, but he would be shortly after. Directions had been given that no efforts be made in pushing forward with the work.

Mr. GARRETT, in reply to Mr. Gormly, said that the modification of the conditions of fencing on conditional purchase and leasehold land was under consideration in the Legislative Assembly. He was not prepared to say whether the modification would be made.

Mr. ROBERTS, in reply to Mr. Thompson, said that the number of telegraph operators was paid the same for overtime as for the day. The rate was 2s. 6d. per hour, and the rate was 2s. 6d. per hour.

Mr. WISE, in reply to Mr. H. Taylor, for Mr. Ferguson, said that he regretted exceedingly that he had no power to refuse to file a bill for the Bohnen, Sloan, Harris, and Scott. The facts admitted by the bill were that the prisoners were accused of having stolen goods, and were being held in custody.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Melville, said that the average wages received by the unemployed at the White Bay relief works during the last two days was 4s. 6d. per day. The men were only paid for the work they did, and the men were only paid for the work they did.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. O'Sullivan, said that the Government had no objection to the proposal of the Australian Steam Navigation Company's wharf and property, and were not therefore prepared to give any information regarding the subject.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. O'Sullivan, said that he had a short report from the Inspector-General of Police, in which he stated that he would make a further report without delay relative to the desirability of appointing a Justice of the Peace at the Police Station at the Police Station.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Gormly, said that funds were available for the payments to agricultural societies, which had been authorized by Parliament.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Carruthers, said that he had always been of the opinion that the Department over main roads, did not extend over footways and paths. There was a paper now before the Crown law officers on this subject.

MESSAGES.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of messages from His Excellency the Governor, recommending the expediency of making provision for the necessary expenditure in connection with the bill for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. BURNS moved that the messages be referred to the committee on the bill.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. TRICKETT said that, as a matter of privilege, he desired to call attention to a report of his remarks in the *Argus* with reference to the Contagious Diseases Bill. By this report it was stated that he had said that the bill was a "damnable piece of legislation."

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Carruthers, said that he had always been of the opinion that the Department over main roads, did not extend over footways and paths. There was a paper now before the Crown law officers on this subject.

PAPERS.

Mr. HENRY PARKES laid on the table of the House a bill of the Ministerial Committee of the House, recommending the expediency of making provision for the necessary expenditure in connection with the bill for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. BURNS moved that the messages be referred to the committee on the bill.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GARRETT presented a petition from the members of the men's Franchise League, praying that the franchise of the men be extended to the whole of the colony, and that the franchise be extended to the whole of the colony.

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THE CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.

Mr. HENRY PARKES brought in a bill to provide for the fitting celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the colony, and other purposes connected therewith, and moved that it be read the first time.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

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turn on account of the relief works for the unemployed, and he thought it was right to correct an erroneous impression which had been conveyed to the House on the previous day, to the effect that the total expenditure of £138,405 had been incurred, a large sum had been charged by the Railway Department for services performed by that department. This misconception had arisen from an error in the figures given by the Minister, and the correct figures were £138,405.

Mr. MELVILLE asked the Minister of Justice whether there was any truth in the statement which had been made to the effect that it was the intention of the Minister to make fresh inquiry into the Mount Kiamia case.

Mr. W. CLARKE said he was considering the matter.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. FRANK FARNELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 11th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867 in certain respects.

The bill was read the first time.

NUISANCE AT BOTANY BAY.

Mr. STEPHEN moved,—"That the order of the day in reference to 'Nuisance on North Shore of Botany Bay,' be taken, and the bill be read the second time."

The motion was agreed to.

WATER FRONTAGE AT CREMORA.

Mr. LYNE said he desired to ask the Minister for Lands a question without notice. It was rumored that during the last session of the House, a decision had been made regarding the water frontage at Cremora.

The Minister replied that he was not prepared to answer the question.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. O'CONNOR, referring to his motion with reference to the reconstruction of the Legislative Council, said that he was not prepared to say whether the motion would be carried.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Frank Farnell, said that he had received the new dock at Cretoria Island would be finished in time to be opened on the day of the celebration of the centenary of the colony, but he would be shortly after.

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direct employment of the unemployed by the Government and maintained that they should be employed by contractors, even at some advance in price. He would advocate the discontinuance of direct employment of the unemployed, and the application of the money to road-making, such as was suggested. There should be fully 20 per cent. more put on the estimate this year for roads.

Mr. KELLIE said he would support the postponement of the proposed expenditure till he had local self-government, but as money was being wasted upon the present method of utilizing the unemployed, he would support this motion.

Mr. CROUCH spoke in support of the proposal, and gave instances of the very bad state of the roads in his district.

Mr. CAMERON said he would vote for the motion, without any relation to the unemployed question. The road vote had been reduced last year by £130,000, and, owing to the heavy rains of the season, it was impossible for the people to get their produce to market. It was the intention of the Government to put the money to use in the construction of the roads.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN moved, "That the question be now put." (Hear, hear.)

The House divided on the question. The result was as follows: Ayes, 42; Noes, 17. The question was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. COPELAND's motion was then put and agreed to.

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Mr. COPELAND's motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. COPELAND moved, "That the question be now put." (Hear, hear.)

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REVIEWS.

Liberty and Liberalism. A protest against the growing tendency toward undue interference by the State with individual liberty, private enterprise, and the rights of property. By BRUCE SMITH, of the Inner Temple Barrister-at-law, formerly Member of Parliament, New South Wales. George Robertson and Co., Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide.

Mr. Bruce Smith is to be congratulated on having written this book. It is a bold, manly contention on his part what he considers to be a good cause in great danger. The subject is certainly one of urgent importance, and deserving regard. It is a bold contention nothing more. It is a bold contention to the purpose that to call a half-breed to the fore we are really moving in the wrong direction. Mr. Smith has a fair title to be heard on this subject. He has had the training and the practice of a business man. He has been engaged in commercial pursuits and connected with the management of an enterprise which has compelled him to study the organisation of labour, and the relation of the State to the employer and employee, and he has been elected to the Chairmanship of the Employers' Association of the Union in Victoria, which has brought him into direct conference and conflict with the trades' organisation. His life has been practically as well as intellectually disciplined, and to these advantages he has added a very extensive reading on the subjects of which he treats. The list of authors quoted or consulted in this little a small library of books on the subject of labour and of political economy, and the book itself is a perfect reservoir of quotations, though principally, on the subject, on one side of the subject. Mr. Bruce Smith has the courage of his convictions, and he has been a member of our Parliament once, and has tried to do so a second time; and though the book manifests his political prospects so far as the voting of one section of the community is concerned, he has not any more to be criticised. It is satisfactory to find one of our younger men giving themselves to the thorough study of current questions, and abstaining from the usual course of finding out the popular cry and repeating it, and under the conviction that if the voice of the people

[illegible]

But this is just where his practical logic halts. He grants the truth of all he says about the inspiration of the past struggles, still if we find out that the cause emancipation is simply a selfish one, that it is for a selfish condition, and that everybody is suffering free does not mean that everybody is prosperous and happy; but that, on the contrary, it is for poverty, ignorance, misery, and crime continuing in lamentable proportions, then surely it is fair to ask whether our social and political work can be considered as complete? Whether, good as liberty is, we might not have it tempered by something else?

But Mr. Bruce Smith, while lauding the work of our fathers, and calling us all to preserve the heritage, unimpaired, points out that men who have stolen their political title are undoing their work, and while claiming a monopoly of the title of liberal, are in the meantime every matter of public policy giving up the doctrine of liberty, and adopting by preference the doctrine of restraint. He says in detail, "I want to show how the new socialistic spirit has been developed in English legislation, and to how much greater an extent it is being carried out in Victoria. Whether our colonial democracy is right or not, it has no claim, we contend, to call itself liberal. It ignores and denies all that the liberal party in the mother country has established in the region of private enterprise, private initiative, private enterprise, private ownership; it prefers State education to parental education; it prefers State patronage of industry to self-reliance; it prefers provision by private enterprise; it prefers protection to the wharves of the legislature to a uniform provision to the wharves of the legislature. This policy is the policy of the wharves of the legislature."

length, it has had in it, and is not liberalism. Liberty is not its inspiration, liberty is not its result.

Connected with his general argument, Mr. Bruce Smith naturally glides into a criticism of democratic government in general, and some of its more obvious infirmities; but to make this part of his book perfectly fair he ought to have contrasted with the corresponding unfairness of aristocratic and despotic government. No government is perfectly good and free from all defects. When we contrast the different systems we are to strike the balance.

Mr. Smith devotes a chapter to Socialism, and Communism, and recites briefly the history of their respective failures; his practical conclusion, of course, being that human experience, as far as it has gone, is against all these -chisms. His argument, however, is not wholly negative, or an attack upon the modern tendency of things. He end-avours to make a constructive system, and puts in the form of three broad principles what he considers to be the sound basis of a new section--I. The State should not impose taxes upon any citizen for any purpose other than that of securing equal freedom to all citizens. II. The State should not interfere with the legally-acquired property of any section of its citizens for any other purpose than that of securing equal freedom to all citizens. III. The State should not in any way restrict the personal liberty of its citizens for any other purpose than that of securing equal freedom to all citizens. These principles are substantially the same as those which Mr. Herbert Spencer has so ably endorsed.

What writer is in favour of land nationalization?

Per Mars, Per Terra, being a visit to New Zealand and Australia, for the examination of certain lands in 1883-84, and America in 1888. (Published by Austin, C.E., Idm. (T. Fisher Urwin, London.)

It would be well if everyone who undertakes to write a book of travel were called upon to show cause before a court of competent jurisdiction. The world demands a book from Froude when he had visited this part of the world, and the book was written, but it would be difficult to explain it. Mr. Froude's New Zealand book was a waste of time. He visited New Zealand to ascertain certain land there; but his experience in doing neither called for nor warranted an additional literature of travel, unless he intended to mock the raptures enjoyed by those whose whose knowledge of Australia and New Zealand is drawn from Oceania. The author is not favourably impressed with the colonies, but considers that "every sin laid at the door of Brother Jonathan flourished ramblingly in Australia and New Zealand." The Zoroastrian offers the more rudely shown than anything else the same nature in the United States of America and complains of the offensive tone shown to the "churn." Speaking of land agents, he says, "Secure are liable to extreme fluctuations in a colony, investors should be careful not to take, without a

cient advice, local information." Did he look for Arcadian simplicity in land-agents, or, conversely, for the "best" of "settled" and "unsettled" advice? Perhaps the best way to test the accuracy of the volume will be to give a few extracts of local information, which will interest even if they do not surprise readers. "Geelong railway station is a remarkably one: the best I have seen yet in New South Wales. While still in the neighbourhood of Geelong, he writes of "A large district here is called the Ovens country, the name being mostly without foundation." "Grounds of great value, and the crops of enormous bulk in New South Wales, or at least in Victoria." We come to Sydney. "There is a large light-house on the heads, called the Hornby light, lit by electricity." "The whole roll of the Indian ocean dares against" the cliffs at the heads. Variety of opinion is interesting, and, I think, necessary, and, on occasion, of great value, but when we find accuracy in fact, and an evident want of careful gathering information, we begin to doubt the power of judgment which is the first essential in a writer. We will not take the reader over the beaten track through New Zealand, and we do not think that sufficient claim is the manner of writing to leave us more interested to that research for writing "Per Me per Terra" must remain a mystery, unless we push down to the cæcæthes scribendi which asleep a travellers.

The author of this handy little text-book discloses all ideas of "instructing historical experts"; but he quite presumes to decide the views he propounds forth on the least honest result of considerable reading and much labour of collation." As Professor Laurie pertinently points out, the great difficulty in presenting the early history of universities lies in the fact that such institutions were not founded in the ordinary sense of the term, but grew slowly to importance and isolation, from the simplest beginnings. As matters naturally be expected, the Irish and Scotch universities comprised in this book; and it will be found that the author wavers a middle course between the lay ecclesiastical views of his subject. He does not seem to agree with Hallam as to the profoundness of the intellectual sleep out of which Europe awoke in the fourteenth century; but he admits that whilst the "rough cast" of John Scotus Erigena caused it to turn on its head, the philosophy of Aristotle, which he had introduced, was the reason and the essential unity of religion and philosophy, that the higher intellect of Europe was fit to be roused to activity." In his judgment "Cardinal de S. Victor, man, with his subjective and idealistic tendencies, faces through a brilliant halo, when he would have been believed that the popes and bishops were continually consumed with a desire to promote learning." "Cult of *intelligim* was the legend on the ecclesiastical

The large subject of the English Collegiate system receives somewhat scant treatment, in connection with the simple example of Meriton; and emphasis is laid on the fact that the non-collegiate or "unattached" system now coming into favour is a revival of the conditions of university life which existed in the 13th and 14th centuries. The substance of the book is necessarily fragmentary, but the author has supplied a rich collation of interesting items of history, from sources too numerous, and in some cases too difficult of access, to admit of independent reference by general readers.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows on the subject of impending change in Russia:

The opinion prevails that Russia is on the eve of a radical change in her system of government. Two thousand have been arrested since the 20th of August, and the very important fact of General Grohofshtak, the late removed chief of the entire Russian gendarmerie, has presented the famous memorandum to his Majesty. The Emperor has accepted the 20th of August, and has declared that the state of affairs in Russia is such that an outbreak must be considered inevitable unless the existing government be radically altered. This step on the part of General Grohofshtak, the late removed chief of the Russian gendarmerie, has caused the most serious alarm. The proceedings in the recent trial of the 150 terrorists have further contributed to awaken the attention of honest and kind-hearted Czar. It has been proved, however, that the Russian people are not so easily deceived, and the brutality of the authorities first exasperated the very people and drove them to crime. In December, 1888, the students wished to celebrate a requiem at the tomb of well-known liberal publicist, Dekabrist, but the Minister of the Interior forbade it. Some trouble occurred, and the police, soldiers, and Cossacks began with great brutality. The following day the students were gathered, and resolved to continue the campaign against the Government. In January this year it was determined that the Czar should be assassinated. It is not correct to say that the Russian revolutionists have no programme. The demands are really not excessive. Freedom of assembly, press, liberty of meeting, and liberty of conscience, a few of the fifteen persons condemned to death should be pardoned, and the Emperor, who, in whose name it was recommended by the Emperor, should be changed into exile to Siberia. Most of the rest have taken to take any step in that direction, and only express their anxiety to be shown them. It is not difficult to understand their feelings, and the hard labour to which their sentences are to be changed to "hard labour." They are, in point of fact, treated without being permitted any labour, and, in a few years the unhappy victims of the punishment usually come scurvy, and often insane. It happened recently that a student, a political criminal who had been already confined there several years, had been brought to his misery. He first tried to commit suicide, but prevented. He then declared himself ill, and the physician, who had been called in, said that the student was ill, with the sole object of being sent to the hospital. This was successful.

An English contemporary states that the Prussian Minister of Education has just issued a circular to directors of provincial higher schools drawing attention to the fact that modern German history is frequently overlooked in the curricula of these schools. A list of the particular periods and events which are the most important events which have taken place since 1806 is neglected. The Minister requires that German history should be made to include the year 1871, and so to take account of the establishment of the Empire. Does this President of the Council of the German Empire regard history as bright as the Prussian Minister of Education?

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE—VERY FEW RADICALLY DISAPPEARED of all kind from everything by using it. Don't's. Lateness of the day. A Party, health, perfect satisfaction, by its order, and use. For clothes, linen, knives, forks, dishes, soap, and

MUNICIPAL COU.

[illegible]

HURSTVILLE. The first regular meeting of the above council was held at the residence of Mr. Loezin Liddy, Present—The Mayor (Mr. Alander Milsoop), with Altermann Patrick Humphrey, Altermann Gannon, Altermann Pease, Altermann Howard, Invariant correspondence was received and dealt with, which consisted of applications for positions—working engineer, surveyor, etc., etc. Here follows—1. The appointment of a council clerk. Alander M'Roe occupied some length of time in explaining the combined duties of a council clerk and road engineer. Having a large stake in the district he would endeavor to get the best out of the position and to get the best out in the best way and at the least expense. For example he referred to the enormous expense of the Koroara Council, which was \$1,000 per annum, and that the council clerk was £500 per annum, working over £190, and about £500 was spent annually on road engineering. The council clerk's salary happily kept up a list of correspondence which was no small matter. A person are appointed at about £100 per annum to fulfil the combined duties, the same amount of work with the same amount of expense. He would like to see the council clerk here and moved that applications be invited for council clerk only. Seconded by Altermann Gannon. A resolution was passed that the council clerk applications be invited for council clerk, and road engineer; alternately. The resolution was carried and the meeting closed. Present—The Mayor, Alander Humphrey, Gannon, Pease, and Patrick. It was resolved on the motion of Alander Bibby, that the names of

The Government's first council clerk (*pro tem*), was directed to write and ask the Commissioner of Railways for the use of a room at the rail station to hold council meetings, &c. It was resolved that the council open an account with the Bank Australasia in consequence of there being a local branch. The Mayor and Alderman Hibby were appointed to purchase the necessary office furniture and stationery. Eve alternate Thursday evening, at 6 p.m., was agreed upon for the council to meet; next meeting, 14th July. Here a discussion ensued as to whether the hour should be 4 or 6 p.m., it being decided 6 p.m. The meeting then closed.

The fortnightly meeting of the Leichhardt Municipal Council was held at the Council-chambers on Monday evening, Present :—His Worship the Mayor (Alderman McCrede), Aldermen Walsh, Rodwell, Davison, and Cooper. Correspondence: From the Illawarra Council, asking co-operation in obtaining the Government's necessity for continuing subsidies to the various municipalities throughout the country until the bringing into operation of the Local Government Act. It was resolved to co-operate in the matter. A letter from the Illawarra Council, Brigades, saying the station would be commenced immediately, and enclosing draft copy of memorandum of agreement between the Illawarra Council and the Council, a shilling per week rental, the ground from the council, should be a month's notice on either side. From H. M. Caldwell, offering to supply the council with deadstock accounts to the extent of £206 were ordered to be paid. T. reports of the finance committee, the surveyor and overseer of highways. Resolutions were read and adopted. Alderman Young moved,—That be it resolved, "that the purpose of considering the following motion, viz., 'that the motion passed at last meeting reading 'that the loan be repaid by instalments of £100 per annum, East Ward; £400, West Ward; £350, North Ward,' and the same is hereby rescinded." Alderman Davison seconded the motion, which was supported by him, and was carried. Alderman John Young contended that the of the council be now made for the purpose of considering the following motion, viz.: that the motion passed at last meeting reading 'that the loan be repaid by instalments of £100 per annum, East Ward; £400, West Ward; £350, North Ward,' be placed to the credit of a Town Hall account in the Bank of Australasia, Leichhardt, and be reserved for expenditure on the erection of a Town Hall at Leichhardt, and the corner of Norton and Martin streets, and the same is hereby rescinded." Alderman Young contended that the council had no right to take money intended for their street widening scheme, and that the money was not intended for the money was never borrowed for that purpose. The Mayor stated that, according to legal opinion obtained from Mr. Pigott, any Alderman who signed for the building of a Town Hall might be liable to be sued in the council or out of it; and he would remind them that the next council might repudiate the loan, and leave the council in a very awkward position. Ultimately the motion was negatived by 7 to 2. Alderman Walsh moved,—That the loan of £14,000 be appropriated in manner following:—£3000, East Ward; £3500, Middle Ward; £3500, West Ward; £3000, North Ward. Alderman John Young moved as an amendment,—"That the loan be equally divided among the four wards." The amendment was carried. His Worship the Mayor said that the municipality had been disposed of, the council advised that

But this is just where his practical logic halts. Granted the truth of all he says about the inspiring vision of past struggles, still if we find out that when the emancipation is complete society is very far from a perfect condition, and that everybody being free does not mean that everybody is prosperous and happy; but that, on the contrary, poverty, ignorance, misery, and crime continue in lamentable proportions, then surely it is fair to ask whether our social and political work can be considered complete? Whether, good as liberty is, we might not have too much of it, or whether we ought not to have it tempered by something else?

But Mr. Bruce Smith, while lauding the work of our fathers, and calling us all to preserve the heritage, unflinching, points out that men who have stolen their political title are undoing their work, and while maintaining a monopoly of the State as liberal, are in the process of undoing the liberal principle. He advocates the doctrine of liberty, and adopting, *per se*, preference to the doctrine of restraint. He goes into details to show how the new socialistic principle is being developed in English legislation, and to how much greater an extent it is being carried out in Victoria. Whether our colonial democracy is right or not, he does not claim, we contend, to call itself Liberal. It ignores the fact that the Liberal party in England has done all that it can to establish the same principles of moral and practical politics. It prefers State enterprise to private enterprise; it prefers State ownership to private ownership; it prefers State inspection to private responsibility; it prefers State education to parental education; it prefers State patronage of industry to self-reliance; it prefers a state provision of social comforts to the provision by private enterprise; it prefers protection to free trade; and it prefers base legislation to the regard to the whole community. This policy, he argues at length, is bad in itself, and is not liberalism. Liberty is not its inspiration, liberty is not its result.

Connected with his general argument, Mr. Bruce Smith naturally glides into a criticism of democratic government in general, and some of its more obvious infirmities; but to make this part of his book perfectly clear he ought to have contrasted with the corresponding system of a monarchic and aristocratic government. No system is perfect, good and free, and the defects of one are to be compared with the defects of another. What we have to do in contrasting the different systems is to strike the balance between them.

Mr. Smith devotes a chapter to Socialism and Communism, and recites briefly the history of their respective failures; his practical conclusion, of course, being that human experience, as far as it has gone, does not justify the arguments, either for or against, but is wholly negative, or at the best, only a negative tendency of things. He end-avours to make a constructive system, and puts in the form of three broad principles what he considers to be the sound basis of political action:—1. The State should not impose taxes on any citizen for the purpose of securing the equal freedom of all citizens. 2. The State should not interfere with the legally-acquired property of any section of its citizens for any other purpose than that of securing equal freedom to all citizens. 3. The State should not be the agent of any such justifiable interference with the economic freedom of any individual upon any other basis than the lawful owner being fully compensated. The State should not in any way restrict the personal liberty of citizens for any other purpose than that of securing equal freedom to all citizens." These principles are substantially the same as those for which Mr. Herbert Spencer has been so long and so stoutly fighting. He writes in favour of "fundamental rights,"

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN SWITZERLAND.

[illegible]

It is seldom that Mr. Burdick speaks in the House, but he came into the discussion last night with great deal of quiet dignity—more than is often the case in the Senate—and expressed his disapprobation to vote against the bill. His arguments were not very many, nor perhaps very strong, but they were decently stated, and concisely put. Mr. Garland and Mr. Seac raised their voices from opposite points upon the subject, and Mr. Dibble tried to explain away the statement of the Minister for Mexico. Mr. O'Sullivan who seems to like the game, moved that the question be now put, and it was carried without division. Taking it all in all, the evening has worked admirably for its institution, and

SHIPPING REPORTS

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: June 26. Sidw
three-masted schooner; 198 tons, Captain W. Tull
Newcastle; Clara Ethel, ketch, 54 tons, Captain

[illegible][illegible]

The ship Blackadder will discharge her cargo from Dibbs' Wharf. She is to be berthed to-day.

[illegible][illegible]

overboard, the vessel going ahead full speed again at the same time. The wind, which had been freshened by the water bar and light variable wind, prevailed from the north, where the Zealandia arrived at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday. After landing mails, passengers, and cargo, she left again at 4.30 p.m. on the 14th, and experienced strong westerly or heavy sea during the passage across.

The steamer Beagle has now met the greater portion of her machinery on board, but the boiler, which is undergoing slight repairs, is not quite finished. In the course of the day, however, the Beagle will be towed round to Mr. W. Grimshaw, where the boiler will be placed on board.

The steam company captain, owing to the rough and Company, which was a great relief to the crew. The morning after the ship was sighted, the pilot and the necessary repairs effected, had made another mishap. The left Woodcock boiler had a night at 11 o'clock, and proved to be a trouble. A strong head wind was blowing, and was a very heavy sea, in which the ship pitched and rolled considerably. When she was about half past six, at about 6 o'clock, the mainmast was struck by a heavy sea, and the ship was thrown overboard. The ship was back to the harbor, and the mainmast was about 6 o'clock, she made a start to the harbor, which came to her assistance, and forced her to the harbor. The Harwich was taken alongside Messrs. Yarnall & Co., where the work of repairs to the engine was at once proceeded with; and it is to be hoped that the ship will be able to resume her position in the coast trade with but little delay.

The barque *Islandia* was wrecked on the Larvik Saturday night while on a voyage from Cams to Larvik with a freight of coal.

The barque *Earl of Zetland*, com. Cliff Harboe, was wrecked at present, crushed to bits at 10 o'clock Monday morning, on the rocks off the point of Grien Island, sailing on the 19th instant en route southwardly for four days during the continuance of which two of the boats were stove in, and the cabin stowage damaged, and the cargo spilled to the North Atlantic. The vessel was bound for London.

After that light southerly and S.W. winds prevailed till

THE EARL OF ZETLAND.

The fears as to the safety of the ship Earl of Zetland

...received from North Island stating that all the
the Heale, and to all appearance safe and sound. At 3.30
entered the harbour in tow of the Port Jackson, and
...in Watson Bay for medical inspection.
...name reports of the vessel as follows:—The str
...sailed from the ...
...down at ...
...was ... A departure was taken from the ...
...2000, and five ... weather with variable winds
...the bay of ... The ...
...exceeding eight knots, and ...
...lost in ... where the usual ...
...encountered. The ... of Zealand ...

[illegible]

drains, which were cleared on the night of the 14 June. Gabo Island on the 8th. The P. and N. steamer Kahari-
the ship's number there, the wind at the time was
strong breeze, accompanied with rain squalls. The wind
drifted to N.W. On the 12th it veered to the N.W.
increased to a strong gale. Squalls over South
drifted at 4 a.m. on the 13th June, during the
night, the wind still increasing, with very heavy
in this gale the ship was driven 10 m. less to the eastward
experienced very heavy weather, the sea being much
drifted to the N.W. On the 14th it veered to the N.W.

LUMBER SHIPPING.

According to advices received by the man which arrived from San Francisco, the following vessel sailed in the colonies:—April 9, Charles Bal, 730, Tacoma, for Monterey, with 613,331 feet lumber and 14,377 pickets; and 2415 laths. Sir William Wallace, 965, Ludlow, for Sydney, with 40,000 lumber and 40,965 pickets and 28,700 laths. The man, 607, Tacoma for Sydney, with 513,597 feet lumber and 14,377 pickets and 28,700 laths. Arrived at Monterey, April 10, 1854.

604, Tacoma for Sydney Meeks, with
lumber, 27,258 pickets and 11,118 laths
s. Kossisko, 1192, Gamble for Sydney, with 777
lumber, 19,505 feet d. lumber, 47,047 pickets, and
lumber, April 18, A. Alexander (lath), 1150, 604- for M.
Whart, with 843,408 feet d. lumber, 23,440 pickets and
lumber, April 20, Prospect, 711, Tacoma for Sydney, with 5
and 6 feet lumber, 174,176 feet surfaced lumber, 15,111
and 16,635 laths, April 25, Rosenberg, 800, Glendale for
with 47,168 feet d. lumber, 73,620 feet surfaced lumber
and 22 st. Lawrence, 1019, Hastings for

In May the sailings were :—May 10, G. Thompson, 11
from Port Adelaide for Sydney, with 764,235 feet lumber,
5,289 feet d lumber, 32,180 pickets, and 252,000 laths.
and 137,790 feet lumber, 82,123 feet flooring, 546 pick-
ets, 3,900 laths.

15,500 feet lumber and 69,370 feet of lumber, 1 day 16. Aurora, 662 tons. from Blakely for Melbourne, 15,530 feet lumber, 15,620 pickets, and 93,310 laths. Dr. Messer, 647 tons, from Blakely for Sydney; and 17,700 feet of lumber and 99,000 laths for Sydney; and 1 meter and 70,400 feet of lumber, 5439 pickets, 6 pair blue pine foragers for Pitt.

The following vessels were under
the mail flag:—Angerona, 1227, San Francisco, lump sum
per, 717, Kepler, 157, Hindostan, 434, and Arctic, 237.
Lumbered by: Nineveh, 1174, Pacific Slope, 719, Me-
iso, 20 vessels for Melbourne.

pla news-page13

2. **RESPECTABLE GIRL**, about 14, said she

ESPECTABLE GIRL, about 14, assist with house work: 5 to per week: refs. S. W. P. Co. North Side.

ESPECTABLE young woman as General **SERVANT** wanted; refs. 153, Park street, near William street.

SERVANTS should register at the John Rogers Office and Home, 195, Elizabeth street.

HEPHERD wanted; must be sober and trustworthy. Apply H. McNamee, Hay street, between 9 and 10.

NEETH Painfully Extracted under Nerve every morning. Marshall Brothers, dentists.

HOUSE SERVANTS' Home, 83, Market st., for engagements and Accommodation suit asked; 3 beds for men or night, 10 cents.

WANTED, useful girl, 14, assist housework. Marianne, Underwood street, Parkside.

WANTED, MEN, accustomed to cleaning and painting ships' bottoms. This morning, Monday, 2nd, 1866.
WANTED, General SERVANT, good wages to competent person. Macquarie Hotel, Macquarie-st. South.
WANTED, Married COUPLE—man to perform, milk, woman cook, laundress. Apply—M'kenzie's.
WANTED, clean, willing, respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply Primley, Albert-st. West.
WANTED, young MAN, assist in bookbinder, short round. J. Crowther, baker, Alford-st. West.
WANTED Brick CARTER, with 2 good horses sharp. G. W. Hanks, Moorgate-street, Blackfriars.
WANTED, a respectable young LADY, Fife's private bar, George-street. Apply between 10 and 12.

WANTED, smart LAD, for dairy, must be good
milkster. Mrs. Sheppard, produce store, Coombe, W.

WANTED, a GROOM. N. Keating, 51, Shepherd-
street, Darling. O.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, some exp.
Rosemeath, Cambridge-street, Swanton.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, must be house-
work. Apply, refs., Beaconsfield, Harrow, or home.

WANTED, GIRL, mind baby, do housework. Apply
Mrs. Gird, Carrington Hotel, Ulshe-street, Ulshe.

WANTED, respectable GIRL. Mrs. E. Bourke,
Hargrave-street, Paddington, op. Avondale-terrace.

WANTED, strong MAN, used to farm and orchard
work. J. Hink, W. End-street, North Shore.

WANTED, a male and female

WANTED, a respectable **BOY** to assist in **meat** shop. Apply **AS. Hunter**, street, at **8.30.**

WANTED, **COOK** and **Landlady**, ref. **Mrs. Church**, **Ellerlie**, **Glebe Point**, opposite **the** **theatre** **man**.

WANTED, **strong active Man**, **used** in **wood** and **coal** **trade**. Apply **G. Thirgood**, **Emmavale**.

WANTED, **competent Cook**, for **hotel**, **female** **preferred**. **Refreshment Rooms**, **Carroll** and **Co**, **Adelaide**.

WANTED, **single young Man**. **H. Godfrey**, **hair**, **Arora-street**, **Randwick**.

WANTED, a **sharp LAD**: **reference**. **274, Campbell-street**.

WANTED, **2 General SERVANTS**. **Apply** **at** **11** **the** **theatre** **man**.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after six
a.m. at Park Registry, 151, Elizabeth-street.
WANTED, a steady MAN, to drive a horse cab
7, Thomas-street, Campden-row.
WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. J. F. Smith
56, Denison-street, Newtown.
WANTED, a strong useful NURSEGOIRL. Pre-
sistent; refs. required. 409, Riley-street, Berry Hill.
WANTED, BOY, to clean knives and boots, and make
himself useful, city. Mrs. Blad's Registry, 23, Buns-
ton-street.
WANTED, Female Cook, for college; House and F.
Maid, for station. Glue's Labour Agency, 64, Bun-
ston-street.
WANTED, 2 Farming Men, one to drive bullocks, 3

WANTED, a respectable boy to sell and deliver papers, 90, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL; one from country preferred. 400, Castlemagh-street, opposite Exhibition.

WANTED, strong boy, about 16, A. Thomson and Son, Ironfounders, 89, Wells-street, Rotherham.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL to mind a baby; E. C. preferred. 251, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT. Hums and-Chickens Hotel, Gosburn-street.

WANTED, an active young Woman as good plain COOK. Apply Mrs. R. Hill, 35, Bent-street.

WANTED, respectable young Woman, as General

WANTED, shirt IRONERS, also plain ironers, good wages. Randolph Laundry, Cooper-street, Waverley.

WANTED, House and Parlor MAID, Port, young, steady, reliable. Apply before 11, 47, Pall-mall-st.

WANTED, little Girl, to learn idiom for services good house, Mrs. J. Milnes, 10, St. James's-adl's.

WANTED, a smart LAD, for hotel, Cotton's, Glim-garry Castle Hotel, Abercrombie-street, Golden Grove.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL for housework, on sale of iron, no washing, wages 10s. 120, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, residing at Paddington preferred. Apply Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH, references required. Apply Constable, legistler, 381, George-street.

WANTED, two MEN to cab drive. M. Cousins,
Wellington-street, Woolahra.

WANTED, a BOY for burgs, well used to horse.
Apply at 7 o'clock sharp, 27, Hitchen-street, Barry Hill.

WANTED, young GIRL, General SERVANT, well
home, Sunday afterwards given; refs. 83, Wm-st, Woolahra.

WANTED, respectable WOMAN, as General SEK-
VANT; personal refs. req. Smith, 16, Regent-st, Bayswater.

WANTED, General SERVANT, must be able to
cook and iron. 66, Botany-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make hotel
generally useful. 186, Williams-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, steady MAN, yard work, dairy, goat
milker. Barr, near Stephens-street ferry, Balmain.

WANTED, Young MAN for dairy farm, Kiana; must be good milkier. Hawken and Vance, 99, Superior-street.
 WANTED, clean, respectable WAITRESS. Apply 139, Superior-street, close to King-street.
 WANTED, thoroughly experienced COOK and Laundress, House ParLOUR Maid, friends pre- 71, Victoria-st.
 WANTED, for gentlemen's family, suburbs, Cook and Laundress, 11 o'clock. Glue's Agency, Hunt-street.
 WANTED, General Servant, wash, cook, another kept Mrs. Anderson, Albert Cottage, Albert-st., Strathfield.
 WANTED, A NURSE, 4 children. Mrs. Anderson, Albert Cottage, Albert-street, Strathfield.
 WANTED, a first-class PARLOURMAID. Apply Mrs. L. Hayes, Wentworth House, 10, Church-st., Sydney.

WANTED, a strong LAD ^{under 20} to assist work. ^{Advert.}
Hotel, Park and Calverleigh streets.

WANTED, smart YOUTH for kitchen. 133, Main
street N. 9.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, one who
has been housemaid, and a girl, Queen-st., Wollston.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as generally useful,
at the Mill, Grove-street, Marrieville.

WANTED, useful GIRL, assist children. Sonning
road, near tram terminus, St. Leonards. Farewell.

WANTED, thorough NURSE, young children. Bond
seller-st., near tram termin., St. Leonards. Farewell.

WANTED, General SERVANT, in small family: no
drying. Apply this morning or Thursday morning,
12 o'clock, Erith, Gower-street, Summer Hill.

WANTED, LAD, for Burwood, about 15, to look after horse and buggy and be useful; wages, 18s per week; burg n. 33, Elizabeth-street, upstairs, after 5 o'clock.

WANTED, A LAD, about 15, to make himself generally useful; orphan boy preferred. Stationer and furniture and bedding warehouse, Lackey-street, Summer Hill.

WANTED, two respectable strong active GIRLS, for COOK and LAUNDRESS and General SERVANTS, for 12 months; salary, £35. Apply Kobblers and Saddlers, 10, Market-street, Sydney.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; also Nurse-girl; Protectors, 10, Market-street, Sydney. Apply after 5 o'clock.

WANTED, young Woman, as NURSE, with references to young ladies, at Home and Parlor Maid, with references, Alford, 22, Baywater-road, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a young **WOMAN** as Parlour Maid; must be thoroughly competent, and bring references. Apply to Mrs. Gibson, No. 4 Jolly, Circular Quay, or Mr. Moriarty, The Monastery, Neutral Bay.

WANTED, first-class young **MAN** to solicit orders for tea and make himself generally useful. Apply to J. Davies, tea merchant, North-street, Leichhardt, at 1 o'clock, n. this day.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLE, for orchard near Sydney, must thoroughly understand orchard work, milking, &c., cooking, housework, &c. Apply, stating where previously employed and wages required, to Box 170, G. P. O.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid, good hotel town; ex. Nurse, Gen. Servant, Randwick, ex kitchen; ex. Nurse, Gen. Servant, Randwick, ex kitchen; ex. Nurse, Gen. Servant, Randwick, ex kitchen. Apply to: Housemaid, hotel, country. Mrs. Vincent, Registry, 114

WANTED, General Servant, 16s; also, Negro, assist house, 12s; clergyman's family, meet lady 11 o'clock; a woman, servant, no cooking, 12s; station; a Barmald, 61, first-class; as a hotel, town. Simmons & Co., 222, Ca. terrace-street.

WANTED, a 2nd Waiter, 61, first-class-club, town; Milkman and deliver, 61, suburbs; Farming Man, wife, 61, 630, country; Married Couple—w/o, general servant; meat, butter, milk, &c., 610. Simmons & Co., 222, Chatterlogh-st.

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